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TREASON IN INDIANA EXPOSED!

OATHS OF THE SECRET ORDER

PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

SEIZURE OF

ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR!

ATHON, RISTINE, HORD, AND TAYLOR

MEMBERS OF THE 3D DEGREE!

SECESSION, SLAVERY, AND SUCCESS OF THE REBELLION

THE HOPE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

GEN. CARRINGTON SHOWS DAN. VORHEES

"THE OFFICE WHERE THOSE PAPERS WERE FOUND."

LETTERS OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, JOHN C. WALKER,

AND OTHER DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS:
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TREASON IN INDIANA.

DAN. VOORHEES CAUGHT.

THE "KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE," THE "AMERICAN KNIGHTS," AND THE "SONS OF LIBERTY" ARE THE SAME INSTITUTION.

For two years the bloodshed, riots, and disorder, in Sullivan, Owen, Clay, Brown, Morgan, Rush, Hendricks, Bartholomew, and other counties, have been the result of the work of a secret order, which has opposed the Government and the war, procured the desertion of soldiers, resisted their arrest, and endeavored to incite civil war at the North. It is now tracked to its den. The Grand Commander of the State, H. H. Dodd, is under trial, and the people are beginning to see how nearly they were precipitated into anarchy, to advance desperate politicians. Grant and Sherman, with their brave armies, have turned the tide. The northern traitors are left without allies. Their plans are exposed. Their doom is sealed.

In June, General Carrington, commanding the District of Indiana, exposed this order in a letter to Governor Morton.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, June 28th, 1864.

GOVERNOR:—

In complinance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work, and extent of a disloyal society, or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "SONS OF LIBERTY."

I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

1st. It is both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2d. It is *secret* and *oath-bound*.

3d. It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1st. Absolute, inherent State sovereignty.

2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3d. Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal, and just.

5th. Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right but a duty.

6th. Hold obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8th. Declares a law of races, one of Caucasian supremacy and one of African servitude.

9th. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities.

10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans, and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows:

Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THIS COUNCIL, "IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL MILITARY FORCES BELONGING TO THE ORDER, IN THE VARIOUS STATES, WHEN CALLED INTO ACTUAL SERVICE."

OFFICERS FOR 1864.

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Supreme Commander.
Robert Holloway, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.
Dr. Massey, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Grand Commander.
H. Heffren, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander.
W. M. Harrison, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

"THE MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL, ADDITIONAL TO THE REGULAR OFFICERS, INCLUDE EX-OFFICIO, THE GRAND COMMANDER'S STAFF AND ALL MILITARY OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF COLONEL."—SEC. 3, ART. 2.

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which Branch County Temples may be organized.

This order, during 1863, was variously named, but popularly known as "K. G. C." KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the fall of 1863, the order changed name and ritual, and became "O. A. K." ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS; the ritual, signs, passwords, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this Order, February 16th and 17th, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana, communicated the purposes of the Order, as well as the views of C. L. Vallandigham, claimed by the Order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceedings, as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the Order, please see Exhibit D, hereunto annexed. This report gives the following States as organized:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S. L." referred to, there is a formal Ritual for the Degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O. A. K." which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V.," Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second and third Temple Degrees or Conclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the Order, for, thus far, comparatively few in each Temple, are advanced to the Chapters or Councils of the higher degrees, but the

lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini," is educational and probationary, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the Order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte," to the higher degrees.

As appears from the official report of February 17th, there were, then, only twelve thousand members in this State, and a recent report from a portion of this State, would hardly triple this number, that is, of initiates, though they claim for some counties full battalions, and in a few cases a full regiment.

Exhibits F., G. and H. give the Ritual of said degrees.

It will be observed that the fundamental pass-word is CALHOUN, transposed for use thus—Nu-oh-lac.

The unwritten work and lectures of this Order, vary in different States and counties, and in Temples of the same county, though not in essentials. This is accounted for from the fact that organizing agents, in installing officers, could not take time to fully post and instruct them, and the work was imperfectly committed to memory.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present Order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer, have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the Order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the Constitutions and Rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

1st. The outbreaks in eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this Order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and other quarters.

2d. A few days before the attack of Forrest upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in North-western Illinois expected such an attack, and that Forrest would cross into Illinois and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

3d. On the day that Morgan first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that Morgan was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 P. M. you showed me a telegram from General Burbridge, that Morgan was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the Secret Order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the Order, both prominent—one Colonel W. A. Bowles, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other Judge J. F. Bullitt, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky—was soon reported to have stated that "Morgan must be stopped; he was too soon—the Order was not ready for him." Judge Bullitt, who had come to receive the new Ritual (S. L.) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was, that Morgan *was* stopped. The incidents following and attending the visit of Major General Lindsay from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which Morgan threw part of his force into Kentucky, when General Burbridge moved towards Virginia.

4th. Information was given you of the visit of Vallandigham to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 13, of the proposed adjournment and meeting at Hamilton, June 15, and that Vallandigham's immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at that time, by telegraph through General Noble.

5th. Five days before Morgan attacked Mt. Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules" (U. S. soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

6th. A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville, as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that Forrest was moving upon South-western Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command

would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after, Forrest defeated Sturgis; Buckner, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to, is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. Bowles, before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes and his sympathy with the South.

He is one of the four Major Generals of the Order in Indiana. The remaining three are L. P. Milligan, of Huntington, Major Walker, of North-Western part of Indiana, vice Yeagle removed, and Andrew Humphreys, of Green county. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. Barrett, for Missouri, it is understood that the Order is so far organized in that State as to run a risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge Bullitt and Barrett, were J. J. Bingham, Dr. Athon, and Mr. Ristine, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movement of this Order in Indiana, viz.: Dr. Gatling (associated with the Gatling Gun), Mr. Evert, of Vanderburg, Mr. L. Leach, Mr. Otey, Myers, of Laporte, Dr. Lemons, A. D. Raga, Mr. McBride, of Evansville, John G. Davis and Lassell, of Cass county. Several of the above are delegates to the State Grand Council of Missouri; and, besides, H. H. Dodd, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago, the first of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the radicals and conservatives differ, at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. Bowles seem indifferent to any presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the North-west with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and General Heintzelman, as events progress.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier General, Comd'g District Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the law office of Dan. Vorhees, at Terre Haute, were found copies of the O. A. K. Ritual, and letters consulting about the K. G. C.'s.

The following is part of the oath taken from one of those copies:

"*I do further solemnly promise and swear that I will, at all times, and in all places, yield and observe prompt and implicit obedience, without remonstrance or question, to any and every mandate, command, order, or request of my immediate Most Excellent Grand Commander, in all things touching or relating to the purposes of the O. A. K., 'Order American Knights,' if in my power to do so. I do further solemnly promise and swear, that whensoever the principles which our Order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or county, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned to me by the superior competent authority of our Order.*"

Those principles are "*The right of secession*"; the "*servitude of the African to the white race, as approved by the sanction of the Divine Econ-*

omy." The duty of the people "to expel by force of arms," the constituted authorities of the United States, though legally elected by the people of the United States. "The assumption that the Government of the United States is an usurpation"; and the full round of fallacies which mark the creed of the rebels under Jeff Davis. The catalogue of principles given in Gen. Carrington's report is a faithful epitome of the designs of the Order.

Dan. Voorhees wrote to Gen. Carrington, denying his office. The following was Gen. Carrington's reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 16, 1864.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.:

I have received from you a copy of your letter to Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:

"*Gen. Carrington:* As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it, as Col. Thompson has done. D. W. VOORHEES."

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Col. Thompson. The points you make, are:

1st. "That the office in which it is said these papers were found, had not been occupied by you, or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

2d. You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office, led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?"

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are 112 copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable Order, aiming to overturn the Government of the United States, of whose Congress you are a member.

The gentleman who found "these papers," told me they were found in your office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined re-nomination for Congress, and the office as not for rent, as late as April, 1864.

The Ritual had been issued in the Autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles, just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on the "Lima road," at "which to meet you," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people, by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that hundred

thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where "this Ritual" was found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York Journal "is wonderfully exercised about the secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible re-action which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of the K. G. C.'s, prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees, and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two Republics, and a united South, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight," but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the 38th Congress, have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Geo. H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz.: "to elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," "though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the re-nomination of any man as Clerk, whose programme is for *his* defeat as Speaker," "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge, to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this *authoritatively*, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. E. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins, "in one of his (Perkin's) lucid intervals," with regard to "the discovery of the North-west passage," by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, etc., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of Hannegan, and so of W. J. Pierce, "who will show the Beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be *monsters* in 1864"; and so of Bigger and Devlin, and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where "these papers" were found.

These are some of the "circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the Ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a Statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where "these papers" would be found.

And yet, with Colonel Thompson, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond as you request, "that the people may know the truth."

Your well-wisher, HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

VOORHEES writes a three column answer, of whining complaint, no longer disowning the office, but charging General Carrington with "invading his private papers." This letter was furnished to Democratic papers, though none of them published Gen. Carrington's letter; and, at last, appears in the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which praises VOORHEES and abuses GEN. CARRINGTON.

Voorhees forgets that Gen. Carrington prevented the soldiers from hanging him, on the cars, between Terre Haute and Green Castle.

He claims to have given the General a letter to Democrats, in Sullivan county, "in the nature of a pass," omitting to state that "he (Voorhees) threatened to head a civil war if the Militia were armed in accordance

with the Constitution and laws of Indiana, and that his letter was obtained by General Carrington by way of introduction, to persuade the friends of Voorhees to abide by law, and prevent the necessity of sending troops to Sullivan to suppress the outrages that had there been committed.

He charges that arms were issued to Republicans alone, well knowing that the Legion is armed whenever loyal men form companies under the law, and but for this same Legion Indiana had been over-run by rebels.

The following extract from the Indianapolis *Journal*, tells who General Carrington is, and gives his reply to Voorhees, which the latter formally declined to answer:

"Amid all the personal abuse of dirty journals, the General has never answered a personal attack. He works at all hours at his post, and the state and the government owe him a debt of gratitude for his services during the last two years. A graduate of Yale, a thorough military scholar, familiar with the languages, a ripe student, a successful lawyer and a consistent Christian man, he has won favor with all men whose opinion is valuable, wherever he has served."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 29, 1864.

D. W. Voorhees, M. C.:

A newspaper, marked and franked by you, affords me the first proof that a letter, published as yours in certain journals, and addressed to me, is genuine. Except *in style* it seemed like a *hoax*, designed to disgrace you.

You had charged me with publishing falsehoods about you when I had published nothing. You had denied your connection with the office where the Ritual of the O. A. K. was found. I had not asserted it. You forced an issue upon me, and unmindful of the sacred proverb, "*Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled?*" I noticed it.

You now abandon that issue, and by a straight, if not a penitent confession, give to yourself the lie. I condole with you, and am real sorry that you told a lie.

A better memory, or better judgment, would have spared you either dilemma.

But, after confession, and by way of avoidance, you say "I invaded your private papers!" Yet they were "*in that office where the Ritual was found.*" Grave offense! As well might a thief find fault that the stolen goods were found in his possession.

As well might the forger complain that the implements of his craft were abstracted from his den.

It has ever been deemed honorable to procure evidence of crime by inquests of the haunts of criminals. So perhaps thought the men who brought me the Ritual and its kindred letters.

But, Daniel, is it honorable to force an issue upon a stranger, and abandon it *without apology*, when you find the charge to be *false?* Rather is it not the sign of weakness, of cowardice, or of guilt, to accompany the confession, whether extorted or voluntary, with the vulgarity of billingsgate and the terms of a blackguard?

Had you published my manuscript letter in the papers, which took up your nominal reply, I had for ever held my peace; but, in the heat of bad temper, you forgot your exalted intent, "that the people should know the truth," while *my half* was prudentially withheld, though it smacked of the *eagerly longed-for truth.*

May considerate friends and maturer years refine as well as ripen your taste, your memory, and your judgment.

Be *this* the apology, to myself, for even this brief rejoinder, as I can not compete with you in epithets, in fiction, or in style, that whatever your identity with the Order, there is exquisite fitness in spotting "the office where those papers were found."

Farewell, Daniel; twice, and forever, farewell!

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

The following are extracts from the letters to Voorhees, now admitted by him to be genuine:

J. HARDESTY, OF HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA, TO HIS NEPHEW, DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

100,000 MEN TO HELP THE SOUTH.

HARRISONBURG, February 17, 1862.

MY DEAR NEPHEW:

* * * * * * * * * *

We want you to hold that 100,000 men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them.

* * * * * * * * * *

[Signed] J. HARDESTY.

Addressed on envelope:

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

SENATOR WALL, OF NEW JERSEY, TO DAN. VOORHEES.

ARMS FOR VOORHEES'S ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

LONG BRANCH, August 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose you two letters from a man by the name of Carr, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles.

Yours in haste, JAMES W. WALL.

Envelope endorsed:

[Free.]

JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S.

HON. DANIEL VOORHEES,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Post-mark:

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.

E. W. CARR TO HON. JAMES W. WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1863.

HON. JAMES W. WALL:—Dear Sir: Your letter, with one enclosed about rifles, has been received. If the parties wish to buy them, the best way would be for them to have some one in New York appointed to purchase them, and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied that it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them you can speak "by the card." You have seen the article tried, and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in bond for $14, and I have no doubt that if the proper course be pursued, the duty can be remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than anything ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe than we offer to sell them for here.

The price of fire-arms will advance within a year at least 33 per cent., as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there no more effective arm in the world than this. I am with great respect, yours truly,

[Signed] E. W. CARR.

WALL now says, in a letter, that "a gentleman wanted these arms to arm the militia in Indiana under a new law." But the law putting Ris-

tine, Hord, Athon, and Brett (the first three admitted members of the Sons of Liberty), in the place of the Governor, disbanding the Legion, and inaugurating a partisan militia, did not pass! Who then did Voorhees want 20,000 stand of arms for, if not for the secret Order?

J. J. BINGHAM TO DAN. VORHEES.

HAVE THE SOUTH RESOURCES ENOUGH TO KEEP THE UNION FORCES AT BAY?

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1861.

My Dear Voorhees:—I should like your private opinion as to the prospects of affairs, so that I may have some basis to go upon. Do you think the South have resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and finally force a recognition of their independence, or will Lincoln's army crush them out? You must have sources of information which I have not, to enable you to form some opinion upon these matters. * * * * * * * *

I think there is a reaction taking place in Indiana in reference to the war, and Mr. Lincoln's Message and Chase's Report will aid it. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. What is Morton doing in Washington?

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. BINGHAM.

Bingham is Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

JOSEPH RISTINE TO DAN. VOORHEES.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH "PLAYED OUT," UNLESS THE SOUTH SUCCEED.

COVINGTON, June 20, 1861.

Dear Daniel:—You are soon to assume a position which is fraught with untold responsibility. * * * * * The more I look at the movements of this Administration, the more I become satisfied that this Government, under the form it has hitherto existed, is of the things that were. The movements at Baltimore and St. Louis, on the part of the military, satisfy me that an attempt will be made to place the whole country under military rule; that all the means of the Government will be employed to arm the minions of the Administration, and to disarm all opponents; that an absolute reign of terror will be inaugurated, and when the means of resistance of the masses are removed a military despotism will rule until all State Rights under their constitutional organizations shall have been abolished and a monarchy, absolute or limited, established. * * * * * *

The successful resistance of the South I regard as the only safety for us of the North—should she be overwhelmed woe betide us who have dared to oppose the policy of this Administration. * * * * * * *

I would like to see all Democrats unite in an open and bold resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by the force of steel. * * * * A state forced to obedience at the point of the bayonet, I regard as much and more a subversion of the Government than secession itself, hence I see nothing but dissolution; and humanity, justice, and common sense, to my mind, dictates a peaceable separation. * * * * * * * * *

God bless you, Daniel. Your friend,

(Signed) JOS. RISTINE.

Ristine is candidate for Auditor of State.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD TO DAN. VOORHEES.

HALLUCINATIONS AND INSANITY OF JUDGE PERKINS.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14, 1863.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees:—Dear Friend: Your favor per Brown, I received. I did all that could be done for the boy, and that was to have him sent back to his company without being regarded as a deserter, until the President shall modify his proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. If a woman should be sworn into the service, there is no power to discharge her but the War Department, and that never acts in any case where humanity makes the call.

As to Perkins, you will have learned from our mutual friend Dowling, that we have had an interview with the Judge, and found him enjoying a lucid interval, and fully aware of the hallucination under which he has lately been laboring, but I don't see just how he can right himself. I think he will be permanently cured of his insanity in time, but it may take time.

Of course it is not necessary for me to say to you that I knew no more of the sentiments of his letter until I saw it in the public papers than you did. If he had sent his letter to me, and not the editor of the Sentinel, it would not have seen the light of day in that shape; but he seemed to think he had discovered the Northwest passage, and wanted the whole benefit of the discovery; and consequently he had to give this thing to the public at once. When I see you we will talk at length on these matters, as I want a long talk with you before you go to Washington.

Respectfully your friend,

(Signed) J. E. McDONALD.

McDonald is candidate for Governor, Perkins for Judge.

Further exposures took place on the 21st of August. The following is an extract of a letter received by Gov. Morton:

————————, August 17, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton:—Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed amongst the antagonists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 5, the steamer City of Hartford landed 22 boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked ——; the balance is stored at No. —, ——— street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Thirty-two boxes were at once seized at the office of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, formerly the O. A. K., containing 400 large Navy revolvers, and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition; also, the Great Seal of the Order, the Books showing Athon, Hord, Ristine, Bingham, and others to be third degree members.

Other packages, to the same address, were seized in New York; the value of the whole bill ordered being over $250,000. These were additional to the 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles, to be sold to Voorhees.

John C. Walker, Major General in the O. S. L., now claims the arms as his, *bought for a few friends.* John C. Walker is the Indiana State Agent, at New York, who, with ample funds, refused to pay the interest on the State debt.

The following are choice extracts from Dodd's correspondence. The Supreme Council of the O. S. L. was to be at Chicago, July 1st, to anticipate the Chicago Convention.

ILLINOIS WANTS CIRCULARS.

LEWISTOWN, ILL., June 27, 1864.

Dear Sir: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C.

Respectfully, &c., S. CORNING JUDD.

Hon. H. H. DODD, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BOWLES & CO. TO SETTLE KNOTTY DIFFERENCES.

Mr. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Sir—I hope you will notify Col. Bowles, Milligan, and Humphries, by all means to attend the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and, if possible, to be there by the 2d, in order that we may settle all knotty differences before the general meeting.

Yours truly, ALLEN BROWN.

Bowles, Milligan, and Humphries are, with Walker, Major Generals of the Order in Indiana. July 2d was the day for the Supreme Grand Council to meet.

METZGER WANTS TO KNOW THE EFFECT OF THE EXPOSURE OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

CICERO, August 2, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 29th ult. received, and contents noted. My business is so arranged here that it will be inconvenient for me to come to the city, immediately, as you requested, unless it is absolutely necessary. I, however, expect to see you on Monday next, if you will be in the city. If it is really necessary for me to come sooner, let me know by return mail, and I will come immediately. What effect will the developement of the last few days have? Let me hear from you by return mail. Truly yours,

A. METZGER.

BEN. WOOD'S PAPER THE SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE PEACE MEN

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 19, CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK, January 18, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I have this day connected myself with the editorial department of the New York News. You will remember that the News has, from the first, advocated the principles inculcated by Jefferson and his compeers, and has fearlessly and openly denounced the usurpations of power which have wrested from the citizen his cherished rights, and thrown down the last barrier between him and irresponsible despotism.

The News will be *our special organ*, and will be a medium for the interchange of sentiments and opinions of the friends of peace, touching the momentous concerns involved in the existing crisis.

I entreat your kind offices and influence in extending the circulation of the News, throughout the entire field of our labor. Yours sincerely,

P. C. WRIGHT.

This Wright was an active agent in establishing the Order in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

A. METZGER TO DODD.

OFFICE OF THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

PERKINSVILLE, IND., July 20, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Allow me to ask you for some instructions in regard to the colloquy necessary to instruct the brethren at Cicero, in the third degree. I have never assisted in the ceremonies in that degree, and, therefore, hardly feel competent to instruct others. You will, therefore, please give me the colloquy and such other instructions as you deem necessary. The brethren at Cicero are very enthusiastic, and I have no doubt but there can be a strong society formed there. We have a meeting on Saturday night. Please send instructions in time, if possible. Fraternally, &c., A. METZGER.

LETTERS FROM VALLANDIGHAM.

WINDSOR, CANADA W., May 12, 1864.

Dear Sir:—Your letters. Am waiting to hear from you at Dayton, as to time of the District Convention. No announcement yet. Will give you notice immediately.

☞Send for your friend here to return at once and work at home. Nothing to do here. So, also, says our mutual friend. Be ready for Dayton meeting.

Grant has been worsted by Lee, and no mistake. It is Grant who has fallen back six or eight miles, and not L., who has advanced from west to east. L. is not, and never has been, facing northward, but eastward. Truly, C. L. V.

Sherman, too, has been brought to a dead stand, first having been driven back.

MAY 31, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir:—That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton, Butler county, June 15. Be there, and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail. Truly, C. L. VALL.

Your letters, with names, received. All right.

DAYTON, OHIO, June 28, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I cannot go to C. now. Adjourn over to August 26th and 27th, transacting none but necessary business. Yet come first here and see me, say tomorrow evening or morning. Come, if at all possible. Truly, S. C.

This letter is in Vallandigham's hand writing, the initials meaning Supreme Commander. The Supreme Council did adjourn to Aug. 27th

WINDSOR, C. W., May 1st, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I received, this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We can not decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W., Box 96, will reach me.

We, our friend and myself, spent an hour in trying to understand the thing without any success. Write under any name you may choose, I will understand it.

Very truly yours, FRIEND. [Vallandigham.]

J. C. LUTZ WANTS PEACE MEN, OR NONE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, June 27, 1864.

Harry Dodd—Sir:—Allow me to compliment you for uttering such noble sentiments as published by the Sentinel to-day. Your speech is the sentiment of all the masses, and let those truckling politicians, who do not endorse it, get out of the way, for by the eternal we will have such men as you speak of, or none.

Yours, J. C. LUTZ.

VOORHEES'S LAW PARTNER TO DODD.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis.—My Dear Sir:—Hunt & Co., have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree?

Can Morton overawe our people by his military organization? I have read, with deep interest, the meager newspaper reports of affairs in our State, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me, if you can find leisure.

Direct to care of Thos. P. Akers & Co., 49 Wall street.

Very truly yours, JOHN E. RISLAND.

LETTER FROM McDONALD, HORD, RISTINE, ATHON & Co. TO THE MARTYR VALLANDIGHAM.

[COPY.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2, 1864.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham:—Dear Sir: A despotic act that defies qualifications has placed you outside of the limits of these States of which you are an honored citizen: you stand thus apart from the hurry and the daily strife; you no longer meet in the public assemblies of the freemen of the States; you are forced into the position of an observer.

It would afford us much pleasure to hear from you an expression of your views as to the condition of these States at the present moment, and also what in your judgment is the duty of the Democratic party in view of that condition.

With great respects, &c.,

Hon. Jno. G. Davis,	J. G. Meiriotte,
Hon. Jno. C. Walker,	W. Bookhill,
Hon. Joseph Ristine,	F. L. Furste,
Hon. James S. Athon,	Wm. Flemming,
Hon. L. P. Milligan,	P. Hoagland,
Hon. Andrew Humphreys,	Samuel Edsall,
Hon. D. R. Eckels,	Alex. Wiley,
Col. W. A. Bowles,	P. S. O'Bourk,
H. H. Dodd,	Hon. E. C. Herod,
Hon. Lafe Develin,	Dr. Trowbridge,
E. V. Long, Kosciusko Co.,	L. F. Andrews,
Hon. O. B. Hord, Atty. Gen.,	James H. Potts,
W. H. Jones, Allen Co.,	Wm. M. Wilson,
W. G. Abbott,	V. B. Taylor,
O. Bird,	Joseph E. McDonald,
D. A. Colerick,	C. L. Bond, Boone Co.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. WALKER, AGENT OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1864.

Dear Dodd:—I did not write you from Laporte for two reasons. I was sick nearly all the time I spent there, and was much engrossed with the trials of my nephew, which were in progress. Things are mixed up at that point and want extricating.

I will write again to-morrow in cipher, using Vol. 1, Essays published by D. Appleton in the year M. D. C. C. C. T. T. V.

Is *that* right?

My opinion is that public opinion has fixed on Turpie as the candidate for Congressman in our district, and that it will be difficult to change it. If Grant should be defeated, as is more than probable, the energies of all true men will be needed in the course of a year, to redeem society, practical and moral, from the cauldron into which it will be thrown.

I CAN SEE WORSE RESULTS THAN A GENERAL UPTURNING OF SOCIETY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, THROUGH A FEDERAL VICTORY, OF A MILITARY DESPOTISM, GOVERNED AND SHAPED BY FANATICISM.

But as the former is more likely to come than the latter, it is to that and for that, that we should look and prepare.

Write soon and believe me.

Truly yours, W.

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The following extracts from the add m-
mander for Indiana, to the State Grand (

"Since your last meeting the S. C. conven ly
represented. The conclave was a very interesti y
was generally known to you; and what may be d
necessary to lay before you for your approval or guidance, the S. G. C. will report to you in form."

"I was summoned by the worthy acting head of the Order to New York, at a conclave of State G. C's. I obeyed the summons. I met the officers of New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut, and Ohio, with other distinguished public men."

"A conclave of the S. C. was opened, degrees conferred upon gentlemen of other States, and the whole machinery of organizing the Middle and Western States arranged so that *by the annual meeting in February next*, EVERY AMERICAN STATE ON THE CONTINENT WILL BE REPRESENTED."

"Who shall resist the conservative mass of any great people in the maintenance of their rights, in the security of their inheritage?"

"Who shall dispute 1,000,000 *of able bodied men, planting themselves upon the organic law of their own creation, the right to remove their perjured hirelings*, when their safety, liberty, and government demand it? The man who believes that the American people can be enslaved by an Administration, commits not only a treason but a folly—his crime is great, but his weakness is intolerable."

"Let us right our party, or right ourselves by leaving it. Let us right our *sects*, or SECEDE! Let us right our press, or press our right to have our own right free press."

The whole burden of these extracts and letters is in hostility to the United States. Daniel W. Voorhees asks, in view of all these facts, to be re-elected to the American Congress. Let the people read and digest the proof, that a wicked Conspiracy, had nearly ripened into revolution, for the purpose of co-operation with their wicked rebellion! Let the people of the SEVENTH DISTRICT, arouse themselves and repudiate the man who would lend himself to such an unholy purpose, and had not the heart, will or courage to expose this secret Order, and place himself among the friends of this Republic of which he asked to be again made a REPRESENTATIVE!

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